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Washington LABOR MARKET

June 1987

Washington State
Employment Security

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Commissioner

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Employment and Training
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U.S. Department of Labor

Highlights

Unemployment Rate Drops to 7.5 Percent

Both agricultural and nonagricultural employment rose sharply between April and May as total employment in Washington State advanced 30,800. Reflecting the growth in job opportunities, total unemployment in the state fell from 181,000 and 8.2 percent of the labor force in April to 167,900 and 7.5 percent in May.

Shortage of Farm Workers Develops

Agricultural payrolls jumped in May with the asparagus harvest in full swing and thousands of other farm workers employed in fruit thinning, hop training, ground preparation and planting. In late May and early June a shortage of farm workers occurred in Central Washington. The shortage resulted from a bumper cherry crop and an overlap in the cherry and asparagus harvests and the need for workers to thin apples and pears. The new immigration law was also thought to be a factor in the shortage.

Volume 11, Number 6

	May 1987* (Prel.)	Apr. 1987* (Rev.)	May 1986
Civilian Labor Force	2,224,000	2,206,300	2,183,000
Total Employment	2,056,100	2,025,300	2,009,800
Total Unemployment	167,900	181,000	173,200
State Unemployment Rate	7.5	8.2	7.9
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.2	7.0

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Nonfarm Employment Adds 18,900 Led by Retail Trade

Nonagricultural employment also advanced in May and added 18,900 jobs. Retail trade (up 6,200) led the expansion with the largest gains at restaurants and other eating and drinking places because of growing tourist business and outings by local residents. Spring weather prompted gardening, remodeling, and fix-up projects by householders which resulted in expansions at hardware, building supply stores and nurseries. Food stores, department stores and gasoline stations also reported sizable job gains in May.

Tourist Business Creates Jobs

More tourist business helped boost employment in the service industries (up 2,500), too. Employment moved ahead in hotels-motels and in amusements (golf courses, amusements parks, carnivals, etc.). Business service firms such as temporary help agencies, equipment rental outlets, protective service agencies and management consulting firms also posted healthy gains. Firms which prepare income tax returns for others, however, cut staffing after the tax deadline passed in April.

Construction Workers On The Road

In other nonmanufacturing industries, construction employment moved up 3,100 with ideal weather for outdoor activity. Over 40 percent of the new building trade jobs were in heavy construction which includes street, highway and freeway construction. Civilian government employment rose 1,300 in May despite a drop of 500 in public education where the regular school year was drawing to a close. Much of the growth in

public sector was seasonal and occurred at parks and forests. Other noteworthy increases in May included a gain of 900 in transportation-communications-utilities and 600 in wholesale trade. The increase in the transportation group was partially the result of the beginning of farm-to-market hauling. Air transportation also expanded as did transportation services which includes travel agencies. The major increase in wholesaling was in groceries and at firms handling fresh fruits and vegetables. The bumper cherry crop will result in a substantial gain in jobs at fruit wholesalers in June.

Manufacturing Adds 4,000 Jobs

Manufacturing added 4,000 jobs in May. Lumber and wood products increased 1,200 to post the largest gain; most of the new jobs were in logging which benefited from mild weather. Food products rose 800 with asparagus processing at its peak and spring weather increasing demand for beverages and snack food items. Aerospace added 700 in the latest month to bring its total gain for the first five months of the year up to 2,200. While this is less than the 3,900 job gain posted in the corresponding period of 1986, it was well above the increase forecast for the industry earlier this year.

High-Tech Gains In State

Elsewhere in manufacturing, instruments rose 500 in May with the gain mainly the result of one firm transferring out-of-state employees to a plant in this state. A number of other manufacturing industries reported increases of 100 or 200 between April and May. The only loss in the goods-producing industries from April occurred in "other transportation equipment" which fell 200 because of further cutbacks in shipbuilding.

Employment Up Substantially Over The Year

While unfavorable economic factors have received much publicity, such as the huge national budget and foreign trade deficits, rising interest rates and inflation, employment in the nation has continued to grow sufficiently to reduce unemployment. And employment growth in Washington State has exceeded that of the nation over the past year. Between May 1986 and May 1987, nonfarm employment in the nation rose 2.4 percent versus 3.1 percent in this state. Nationally, virtually all of the expansion was in nonmanufacturing jobs, while manufacturing employment in the state was up 1.6 percent thanks to the expansion in aerospace.

Numerically, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 54,700 in Washington State over the year. Manufacturing accounted for 4,800 of the new jobs. Aerospace alone rose 6,500 year to year, but

growth in aerospace was partially offset by losses in other manufacturing sectors. The major declines occurred in primary metals and nonelectrical machinery. Employment in primary metals fell 1,100 over the year largely because of the closure of two aluminum plants. Fortunately, both are expected to reopen this year under new ownership. Nonelectrical machinery was down 2,200 over the year mainly because of the end of contracts to build equipment for the petroleum industry in Alaska. Shipbuilding was also down sharply over the year, but the 1,300 drop was offset by growth in boatbuilding payrolls and other segments of the "other transportation equipment" industry.

Gains in manufacturing employment other than aerospace were relatively small with the largest noted in pulp-paper (up 700) and printing-publishing (up 400). Pulp and paper has enjoyed strong foreign demand because of the decline in the value of the dollar and strong domestic markets as well. Printing-publishing has benefited from good overall business conditions which has resulted in more advertising revenue.

Restaurant Employment Continues to Grow

In the nonmanufacturing industries, retail trade employment rose 14,200 over the year, while the service industries added 16,700 workers. Together, these two industries accounted for 56 percent of all the new nonfarm jobs in the past 12 months. Over 40 percent of the new jobs in retail trade were credited to eating and drinking places. Rather than competing for food service jobs, the "baby boom" generation is now creating them as consumers, while restaurants compete for the declining number of youth to fill their job openings. Nearly all other segments of retail trade also expanded over the year. The most noteworthy gains were at building material stores, service stations, and food stores. A growing "do-it-yourself" trend may be behind the increase at building material-hardware stores. The increase in the service station category is largely the result of the addition of mini-marts at gasoline stations. Grocery store employment has grown strongly because of the expansion of product lines to include more nonfood items and because many stores are remaining open longer with many in major cities now open 24 hours each day.

Business and Medical Services Strong

Nearly all services industries reported job gains over the year, but the largest were in business services and medical services which together accounted for 60 percent of the expansion. Much of the increase in business services was at firms supplying workers to other firms on a temporary basis, in computer and data

processing services, management consulting and protective services. The major gain in medical services occurred in offices of health practitioners (physicians, dentists, optometrists, etc.) and at establishments which provide help to alcohol and drug abusers and individuals who want to stop smoking. Strict enforcement of laws related to driving while intoxicated and growing restrictions on smoking in public buildings and the workplace have increased the demand for alcoholism treatment and stop-smoking programs.

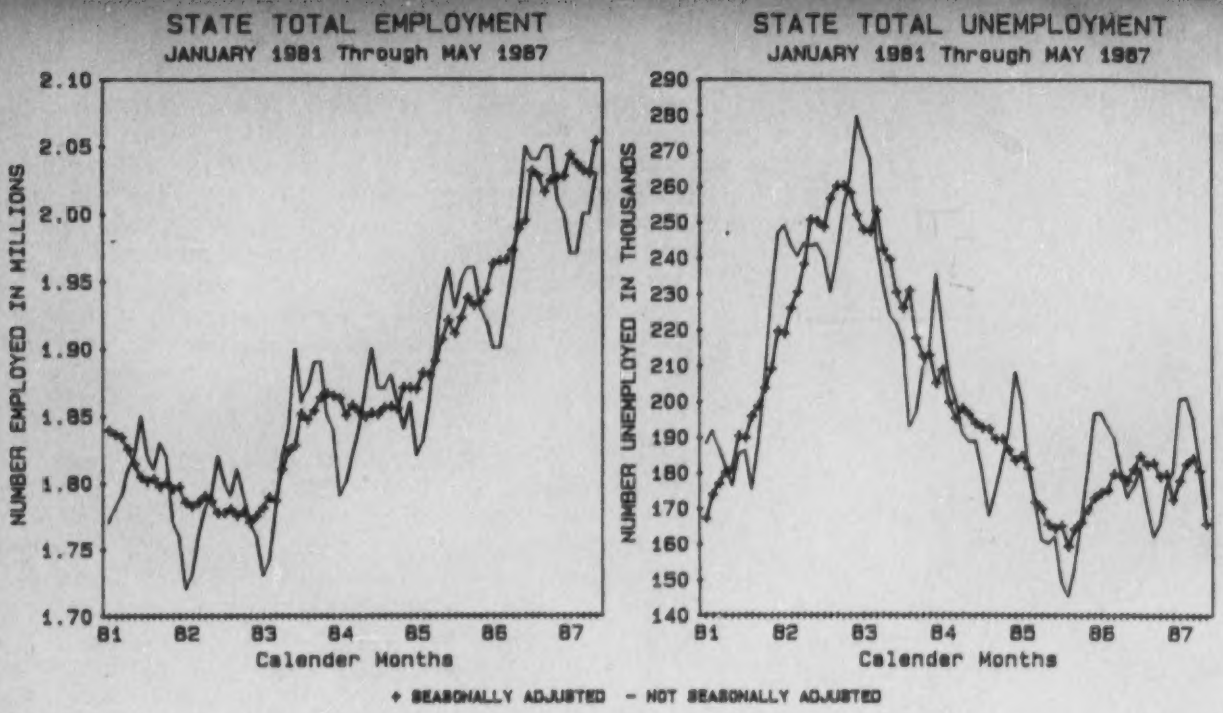
In other nonmanufacturing industries, civilian government payrolls rose 7,200 or 2.0 percent. The relative increase, though, was well below that of total nonfarm employment which increased 3.1 percent. Construction employment was up 3,800 over the year with all segments of the industry showing gains over the year. Transportation, communications and utilities added 2,500 year to year; an expansion in business activity boosted trucking and warehousing, but employment at telephone companies and railroads was lower. Finance, insurance and real estate employment moved up 2,200 from May 1986. About one-half of the gain was in real estate. Insurance payrolls were also higher, but employment in banking declined over the year.

Yakima Leads Seasonal Expansion

Agriculture, food processing and related work was a major force behind the April-May employment expansion. While Western Washington actually added more jobs between April and May than Eastern Washington (16,000 versus 15,000), the relative increase was much greater east of the Cascades. Employment in Eastern Washington rose 3.4 percent over the month, while the gain on the west side was 1.0 percent. Areas in Eastern Washington where the asparagus crop was being harvested and processed experienced the greatest growth, mainly Yakima and Walla Walla counties. In Yakima County employment jumped 5,300, or 7.1 percent, over the month and its unemployment rate fell from 13.2 to 11.0 percent. Walla Walla County saw its job total advance 1,400, or 6.6 percent, and its jobless rate fall from 8.5 to 6.7 percent.

Jobless Rates Down Seasonally In Lumber Areas

Lumber and logging areas also enjoyed a substantial pick up in employment over the month because of seasonal growth in logging employment. Total employment in the lumber areas rose 3.3 percent in May and their combined unemployment rate fell from 12.6 to 10.9 percent. Typical of these areas were Grays Harbor, Lewis and Pacific counties. The jobless rate in Grays Harbor County fell from 12.0 to 11.0 percent;



Lewis County's rate dropped from 12.2 to 10.4 percent, while Pacific County saw its rate decline from 10.5 to 9.5 percent.

Employment growth and reductions in unemployment rates were more modest between April and May in the state's major metropolitan areas. Employment changes in agriculture and logging, of course, have less impact on these areas. The jobless rate in the Seattle Metropolitan Area dopped from 6.4 to 6.0 percent. While the decline was relatively small, Seattle's May rate remained well below the statewide average (7.5 percent) and was slightly below the national rate (6.1 percent). In the Tacoma Metropolitan Area the unemployment rate fell from 9.2 to 8.5 percent, while Spokane saw its rate decline from 7.9 to 7.4 percent.

Seattle Booming, But Labor Force Down Over The Year in Eastern Washington and Lumber Areas

In contrast to April-May developments, most of the job growth over the year has been in the Seattle Metropolitan Area. Employment in the Seattle area rose 35,500 year to year, 4.0 percent, to account for over three-fourths of the state's new jobs. Eastern Washington added only 1,100 jobs year to year for a gain of 0.2 percent. The jobless rate in the eastern counties fell from 9.9 to 9.3 percent year to year, but this was partially the result of a decline in the size of the area's labor force (508,700 to 507,000)

which may reflect an out-migration of workers. The size of the labor force also declined over the year in counties highly dependent on the lumber industry with both employment and unemployment down slightly.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Boeing Jet Top Seller

The Boeing Company announced in mid-June that it has now taken orders for 1,842 of its 737 jetliners making the aircraft the most ordered jetliner ever. The record had been held by Boeing's 727 tri-jet which went out of production three years ago.

Boeing's orders for commercial airliners have remained strong this year despite expectations of a decline following record orders in 1986. Through mid-June Boeing logged orders for 194 aircraft valued at about $9.9 billion compared with orders for 149 airplanes valued at $8.9 billion for the comparable period in 1986.

Production May Expand

While Boeing had forecast a relatively stable workforce in the Puget Sound area this year, the company was reported to be considering the expansion of production of its 737s from 14 to 17 per month which would require additional hiring. Boeing's ability to expand production gives it an advantage over Airbus Industrie which has completely booked its capacity to build its A-320 jet, a principal rival of the Boeing 737.

$7.5 Billion Order

Texas Air has been reported to be considering the purchase of 100 Boeing 757s and 100 Boeing 737s for an order which could total a record $7.5 billion.

Less Overseas Manufacturing

A survey of North American manufacturers by Boston University found that 32 percent of the manufacturers expected to increase the proportion of production done at home, 44 percent believed there would be no change in the proportion, while 24 percent expected to increase the share of overseas production. Last year only 19 percent forecast an increase in the proportion of their home area production.

Manufacturers expecting to increase the proportion of their North American production cited as reasons the improvement in exchange rates, improvement in American quality, hidden costs of manufacturing overseas and concern over U.S. trade policy.

Lumber Firm Finds Big Market In Japan

Despite difficulties in competing in Japanese markets, Portac Inc., a Tacoma lumber manufacturer, has a growing market for its finished lumber in Japan. The firm has tripled its sales in the last four years

largely because of its growing market in Japan. To successfully compete in the Japanese market, Portac invested heavily in new equipment and bought more logs from higher elevations to meet Japanese quality standards. Logs from higher elevations produce a finer grain, which is preferred in Japan.

The company is owned by a Japanese firm, which has been an unquestionable benefit, but American managers and workers at Portac were credited for the firm's success.

Lock Plant From Ireland

Webster Hardware is an example of a foreign firm which shifted its operation to the U.S. The door lock manufacturing firm, which moved to Ephrata from Ireland, began operation in April with about 35 employees. The firm would like to boost its workforce to 100 this year and to 200 eventually if market conditions permit. A company spokesman said, "The American employees want to work and they do quality work." Other factors favoring the plant's location in Ephrata were low cost power, and adequate water supply, and the availability of zinc from mines in Northern Idaho and British Columbia.

ISC To Cut Manufacturing

The state and nation is still losing some jobs overseas, however. ISC Systems Corp. expects to reduce its manufacturing in Spokane sharply over the next 24 to 36 months. About 80 of the firm's 260 employees in Spokane are involved in manufacturing computer systems for banks. Over the past three years, however, the firm has been buying more and more components for its systems from other manufacturers, particularly those in Asia.

ISC has been giving its manufacturing workers the opportunity to apply for other jobs within the company. A spokesman said the firm currently had 60 openings in other cities. ISC also has an education reimbursement program for employees who wish to train for other jobs.

Pulp Mill Strike Ends

The labor dispute involving approximately 350 workers, which began June 10 at the ITT Rainier pulp mill in Port Angeles, was settled in late June when union workers accepted the company's offer by a four vote margin. The contract included a $1,000 signing bonus, a $750 payment in the second year, a two percent increase in the third year and a minimum of a two percent raise in the fourth year. The increase in the fourth year is based on an incentive program and could be as high as six percent according to the company.

Vancouver Aluminum Plant Reopens

Vanalco, Inc. reopened the former ALCOA aluminum plant in the last week of June with 200 employees. The plant had been closed since last summer. Eventually the firm expects to employ 400 to 500 workers.

Sale of Goldendale Smelter Near

Meanwhile, the sale and reopening of the Goldendale aluminum smelter, which has been closed since February, is now contingent only upon the approval of direct service power sales by the Bonneville Power Administration. Columbia Aluminum Company, which is purchasing the smelter from Commonwealth Aluminum Corp., expects to employ 440 workers and operate two of the three potlines at the plant.

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Housing Starts Going Down

Construction employment in the state does not yet appear to be affected by a slowdown in the homebuilding industry. Nationally, at least, higher mortgage rates have reduced housing starts and new home sales. Housing starts nationally fell in May for the third consecutive month after seasonal adjustment and were at their lowest level since December 1984. The loss between April and May occurred in the construction of single-family homes which fell 7.6 percent. Construction of multi-family units rose 10.8 percent, but this did not offset the loss of 14.6 percent in the apartment sector in April.

Analysts attributed the downturn in housing starts to a sharp increase in mortgage rates. A survey of fixed-rate mortgages by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. shows rates increasing from a nine-year low of nine percent at the end of March to a high of 10.81 percent on May 22. Rates have declined slightly since that time.

New home sales have also dropped in response to higher mortgage rates. Sales of new single-family homes fell 14.9 percent nationally in May after seasonal adjustment and were 20.7 percent below their May 1986 level. Sales of existing homes, however, increased 5.1 percent this May, suggesting housing demand is still strong, but high mortgage rates make new homes affordable to fewer individuals and families. The median price of a new home nationally in May was $106,800.

Building permits for housing units, a barometer of future activity, fell 7.6 percent in May after seasonal adjustment and were at their lowest level since March 1983.

Growth In Consumer Spending Slow

Growth in consumer spending continued at a slow pace in May, rising 0.1 percent nationally after seasonal adjustment. Consumers are apparently paying off debt following strong spending last year and taking on little new debt. Slow growth in personal income was also checking increases in spending. Personal income rose 0.2 percent in May, but economists noted that this was less than the rate of inflation.

Retail sales were down 0.6 percent in May, but were up 0.3 percent excluding auto sales, which declined. The sales data would be even weaker if they were adjusted for inflation. The weakest area in sales during May were durable goods, items expected to last three years or more. Sales of nondurables, however, rose 0.6 percent. Higher sales were reported in general merchandise (up 0.8 percent), at food stores (up 0.3 percent), gasoline stations (up 0.8 percent), and apparel stores (up 1.3 percent).

Railroad May Cut Jobs

Burlington Northern Inc. may reduce its national employment by 5,000 to make the railroad more profitable, according to a company spokesman. The railroad employs 4,812 workers in Washington State according to the press release but there were no estimates on how many might be affected because no specific plans to reduce employment have been made.

The company told unions representing its employees in June that it wanted to reopen talks on an informal basis to change work rules it considered restrictive.

Nimitz to Increase Kitsap County Population 6,500 to 7,500

The arrival of the supercarrier U.S.S. Nimitz in Bremerton this July is expected to increase Kitsap County's population 6,500 to 7,500. About half of the ship's 3,000 crew members are married and will bring their families. The Nimitz will be stationed in Bremerton until it moves to Everett, which is not expected to occur until 1990 at the earliest. Obviously, the population influx will give the economies of Kitsap County and adjoining Pierce County a significant boost.

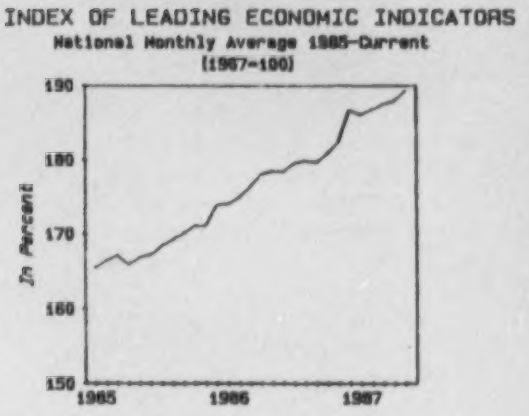
National Context

Consumer Confidence Up

Contrasting to the slow growth in consumer spending this year, the Conference Board's monthly survey of consumer confidence rose in May. The Board's index of consumer confidence rose from 94.4 in April to 103.1 in May and has shown a steady uptrend since the beginning of the year. The survey indicated more people were planning to buy automobiles, homes, and major appliances, although the number reporting plans to purchase new cars remained well below last year's level.

The executive director of the Board's consumer research center attributed the rise in consumer confidence to relatively low unemployment saying that consumers are more confident on current and future job prospects than they have been in a long time. The Conference Board is a business-supported research group.

Leading Indicators Up



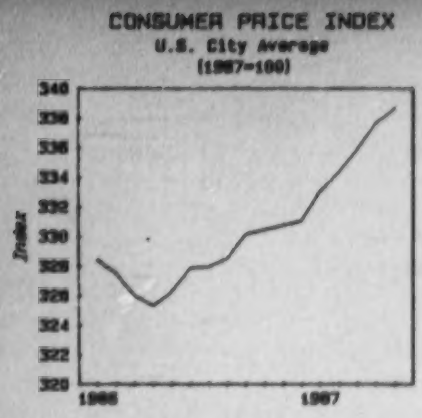
The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main barometer of future economic activity, rose a brisk 0.7 percent in May to post its fourth consecutive monthly increase. The March-April change, which had originally been reported as a 0.6 decline, was revised to a gain of 0.2 percent after data on the credit outstanding became available. Several economists said that the trend in the Index suggests economic growth will strengthen in the second half of 1987. Beryl Sprinkel, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said "Prospects are good for an acceleration of real economic growth in 1987 and a continuation of economic expansion into 1988."

Leading economic indicators contributing to the advance in the index in May were the average workweek, orders for plant and equipment, slower business deliveries (suggesting larger order backlogs) and sensitive material prices (suggesting greater demand). Indicators on the negative side included building permits and the money supply. Slight declines occurred in the indexes for orders for consumer goods, unemployment claims (up), and stock market prices. Data on business inventories and credit outstanding were not available for computing the preliminary estimate of the Index of Leading Economic Indicators for May.

New Technology May Minimize Unemployment

A National Academy of Sciences study maintains that rapid adoption of new industrial technology in the U.S. may minimize unemployment rather than increase it. Because of rising trade competition, use of new technology is increasingly important for the U.S. to compete successfully with foreign countries, according to the academy. The study noted that "Higher productivity growth, which is supported by technological change, is essential to the maintenance of higher real earnings and the preservation of U.S. jobs."

The academy acknowledged, however, that technological change can result in temporary job losses and recommended job counseling and other employment services be expanded for workers displaced by



technological change. It also recommended that more federal funds be allocated for training and retraining and for research and other ways to encourage faster adoption of new technology.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

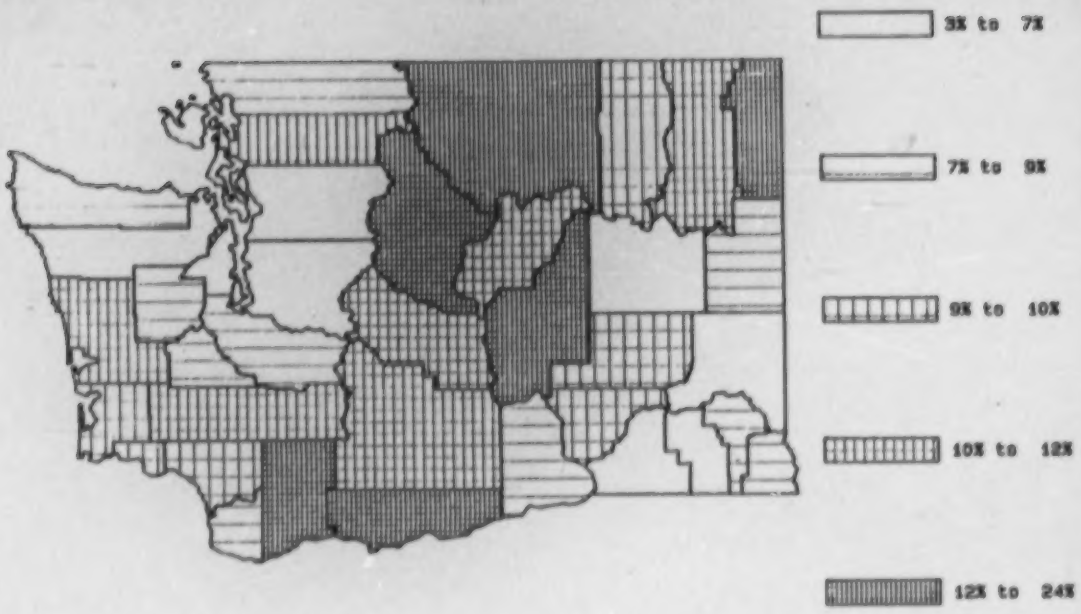
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

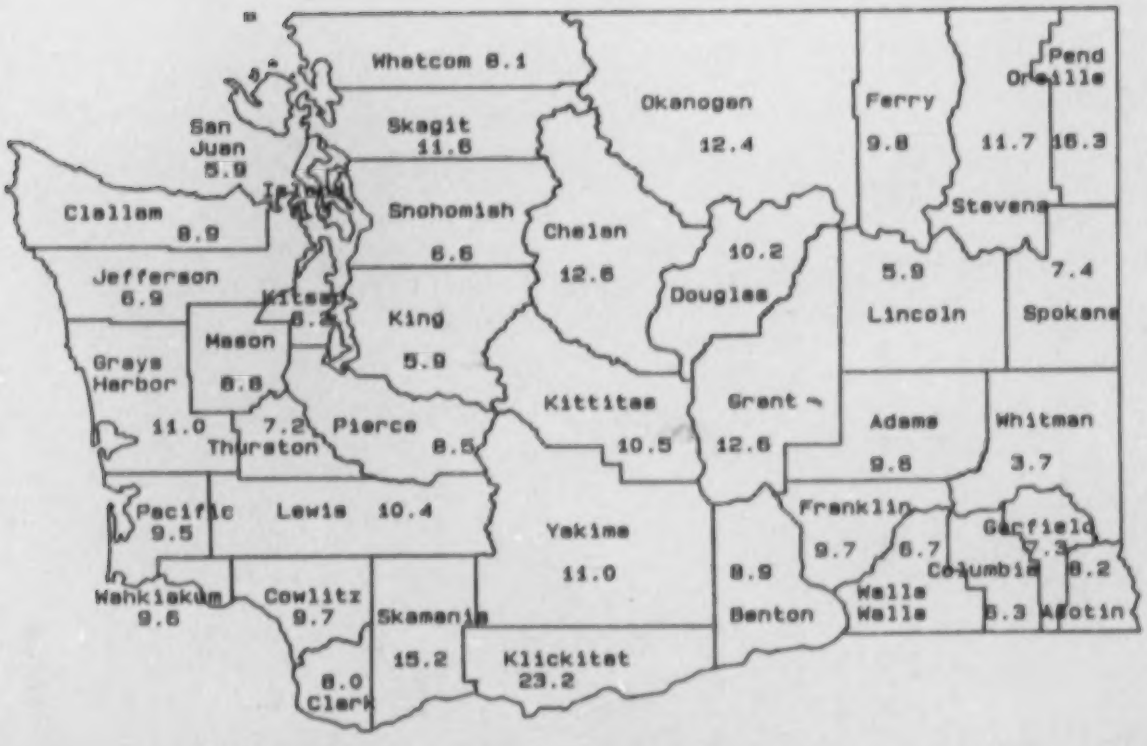
	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	May 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1986	May 1987	Apr. 1987
U.S. City Average	338.7	337.7	326.3	3.8	3.8

* The Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer develops bimonthly CPI data for the Seattle area. Beginning this year the Seattle index will be published twice a year. The index covering the first half of 1987 will be released in August. The index for Seattle will reflect prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

MAY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State of Washington 7.5





Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DATE 6/30/87
Benchmark: 1986

	MAY 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				APRIL 1987 REVISED 1/				MAY 1986 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,224,000	2,056,100	167,900	7.5	2,206,300	2,025,300	181,000	8.2	2,183,000	2,009,800	173,200	7.9
Bellingham MSA	57,100	52,500	4,600	8.1	56,700	51,700	5,000	8.8	55,700	50,900	4,800	8.6
Bremerton MSA	70,800	66,400	4,400	6.2	70,400	65,900	4,500	6.4	69,800	65,500	4,300	6.2
Olympia MSA	72,200	67,000	5,200	7.2	71,600	65,900	5,700	8.0	69,900	64,400	5,500	7.9
Seattle PMSA	984,800	925,300	59,500	6.0	983,000	919,700	63,300	6.4	951,500	889,800	61,700	6.5
King County 2/	784,600	738,400	46,200	5.9	782,900	733,900	49,000	6.3	756,800	710,100	46,700	6.2
Snohomish County 2/	200,200	186,900	13,300	6.6	200,100	185,700	14,400	7.2	194,700	179,700	15,000	7.7
Spokane MSA	164,500	152,300	12,200	7.4	163,300	150,400	12,900	7.9	163,800	151,300	12,500	7.6
Tacoma PMSA	234,100	214,100	20,000	8.5	234,400	212,900	21,500	9.2	229,500	211,200	18,300	8.0
Tri-Cities MSA	71,800	65,300	6,500	9.1	70,900	64,300	6,600	9.3	70,900	64,500	6,400	9.0
Benton County 2/	55,300	50,400	4,900	8.9	54,400	49,600	4,800	8.8	54,300	49,800	4,700	8.6
Franklin County 2/	16,500	14,900	1,600	9.7	16,500	14,700	1,800	10.9	16,400	14,800	1,600	9.8
Vancouver PMSA	106,600	98,100	8,500	8.0	105,500	96,200	9,300	8.8	105,100	96,300	8,800	8.4
Yakima MSA	90,100	80,200	9,900	11.0	86,300	74,900	11,400	13.2	89,900	77,800	12,100	13.5
Adams	6,760	6,110	650	9.6	6,170	5,540	630	10.2	7,300	6,630	670	9.2
Asotin	8,630	7,920	710	8.2	8,700	7,930	770	8.9	8,170	7,490	680	8.3
Clallam	22,610	20,600	2,010	8.9	22,080	19,960	2,120	9.6	21,940	19,810	2,130	9.7
Columbia	3,470	3,250	220	6.3	3,250	2,990	260	8.0	2,840	2,580	260	9.2
Cowlitz	34,030	30,740	3,290	9.7	34,360	30,290	4,070	11.8	35,210	31,340	3,870	11.0
Ferry	2,540	2,290	250	9.8	2,480	2,120	360	14.5	2,670	2,300	370	13.9
Garfield	1,100	1,020	80	7.3	1,000	900	100	10.0	1,200	1,110	90	7.5
Grant	25,330	22,150	3,180	12.6	24,500	21,590	2,910	11.9	25,220	22,910	2,310	9.2
Grays Harbor	26,070	23,210	2,860	11.0	25,720	22,630	3,090	12.0	26,010	23,090	2,920	11.2
Island	17,410	16,320	1,090	6.3	16,910	15,790	1,120	6.6	17,400	16,290	1,110	6.4
Jefferson	7,990	7,440	550	6.9	7,680	7,100	580	7.6	7,670	7,050	620	8.1
Kittitas	11,480	10,270	1,210	10.5	11,380	9,900	1,480	13.0	11,860	10,550	1,310	11.0
Klickitat	7,830	6,010	1,820	23.2	7,260	5,360	1,900	26.2	8,230	7,010	1,220	14.8
Lewis	24,660	22,090	2,570	10.4	24,110	21,170	2,940	12.2	25,510	21,840	2,670	10.9
Lincoln	4,740	4,460	280	5.9	4,160	3,880	280	6.7	4,830	4,570	260	5.4
Mason	12,380	11,290	1,090	8.8	12,290	11,140	1,150	9.4	12,530	11,360	1,170	9.3
Okanogan	14,360	12,580	1,780	12.4	14,360	12,180	2,180	15.2	14,330	12,150	2,180	15.2
Pacific	6,710	6,070	640	9.5	6,550	5,860	690	10.5	6,910	6,170	740	10.7
Pend Oreille	2,890	2,420	470	16.3	2,920	2,270	650	22.3	3,630	3,100	530	14.6
San Juan	4,570	4,300	270	5.9	4,300	3,980	320	7.4	4,490	4,220	270	6.0
Skagit	31,540	27,890	3,650	11.6	31,270	27,220	4,050	13.0	32,200	28,520	3,680	11.4
Skamania	2,570	2,180	390	15.2	2,650	2,140	510	19.2	2,570	2,170	400	15.6
Stevens	10,810	9,540	1,270	11.7	10,540	8,970	1,570	14.9	11,150	9,670	1,480	13.3
Wahkiakum	1,150	1,040	110	9.6	1,110	960	150	13.5	1,270	1,130	140	11.0
Walla Walla	24,400	22,760	1,640	6.7	23,350	21,360	1,990	8.5	25,690	23,790	1,900	7.4
Wenatchee Labor Area	37,130	32,740	4,390	11.8	36,630	32,250	4,380	12.0	37,320	32,160	5,160	13.8
Chelan County 2/	23,310	22,120	3,190	12.6	24,980	21,800	3,180	12.7	25,410	21,730	3,680	14.5
Douglas County 2/	11,810	10,610	1,200	10.2	11,660	10,460	1,200	10.3	11,910	10,430	1,480	12.4
Whitman	19,090	18,380	710	3.7	18,420	17,810	610	3.3	19,640	18,940	700	3.6

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

June 30, 1987
Benchmark: 1986

	MAY 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				APRIL 1987 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,205,400	2,034,900	170,500	7.7	2,185,200	2,001,500	183,700	8.4
Bellingham MSA	56,600	51,900	4,700	8.3	56,200	51,100	5,100	9.1
Bremerton MSA	70,100	65,700	4,400	6.3	69,700	65,100	4,600	6.6
Olympia MSA	71,600	66,300	5,300	7.4	71,000	65,200	5,800	8.2
Seattle PMSA	976,100	915,700	60,400	6.2	973,100	908,800	64,300	6.6
King County 2/	777,700	730,800	46,900	6.0	775,000	725,300	49,700	6.4
Snohomish County 2/	198,400	184,900	13,500	6.8	198,100	183,500	14,600	7.4
Spokane MSA	163,100	150,700	12,400	7.6	161,800	148,700	13,100	8.1
Tacoma MSA	232,200	211,900	20,300	8.7	232,200	210,400	21,800	9.4
Tri-Cities MSA	71,200	64,600	6,600	9.3	70,300	63,600	6,700	9.5
Benton County 2/	54,900	49,900	5,000	9.1	53,800	49,000	4,800	8.9
Franklin County 2/	16,400	14,800	1,600	9.8	16,300	14,500	1,800	11.0
Vancouver PMSA	105,700	97,100	8,600	8.1	104,500	95,100	9,400	9.0
Yakima MSA	89,400	79,300	10,100	11.3	85,600	74,100	11,500	13.4
Adams	6,710	6,050	660	9.8	6,110	5,470	640	10.5
Asotin	8,570	7,840	730	8.5	8,620	7,840	780	9.0
Clallam	22,430	20,390	2,040	9.1	21,880	19,730	2,150	9.8
Columbia	3,450	3,220	230	6.7	3,230	2,960	270	8.4
Cowlitz	33,760	30,420	3,340	9.9	34,070	29,940	4,130	12.1
Ferry	2,510	2,260	250	10.0	2,450	2,090	360	14.7
Garfield	1,090	1,010	80	7.3	990	890	100	10.1
Grant	25,150	21,920	3,230	12.8	24,280	21,330	2,950	12.1
Grays Harbor	25,880	22,980	2,900	11.2	25,490	22,360	3,130	12.3
Island	17,250	16,150	1,100	6.4	16,740	15,610	1,130	6.8
Jefferson	7,920	7,370	550	6.9	7,600	7,010	590	7.8
Kittitas	11,390	10,170	1,220	10.7	11,300	9,790	1,510	13.4
Klickitat	7,790	5,940	1,850	23.7	7,230	5,300	1,930	26.7
Lewis	24,470	21,860	2,610	10.7	23,910	20,920	2,990	12.5
Lincoln	4,690	4,410	280	6.0	4,120	3,840	280	6.8
Mason	12,280	11,170	1,110	9.0	12,170	11,010	1,160	9.5
Okanogan	14,260	12,450	1,810	12.7	14,240	12,030	2,210	15.5
Pacific	6,660	6,010	650	9.8	6,490	5,790	700	10.8
Pend Oreille	2,870	2,390	480	16.7	2,900	2,240	660	22.8
San Juan	4,530	4,260	270	6.0	4,260	3,940	320	7.5
Skagit	31,310	27,610	3,700	11.8	31,010	26,900	4,110	13.3
Skamania	2,540	2,150	390	15.4	2,640	2,120	520	19.7
Stevens	10,730	9,440	1,290	12.0	10,450	8,860	1,590	15.2
Wahkiakum	1,130	1,020	110	9.7	1,100	950	150	13.6
Walla Walla	24,200	22,530	1,670	6.9	23,130	21,110	2,020	8.7
Wenatchee Labor Area	36,860	32,400	4,460	12.1	36,320	31,870	4,450	12.3
Chelan County 2/	25,140	21,900	3,240	12.9	24,770	21,540	3,230	13.0
Douglas County 2/	11,720	10,500	1,220	10.4	11,550	10,330	1,220	10.6
Whitman	18,910	18,190	720	3.8	18,220	17,600	620	3.4

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 2/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	May. 1987 (Prel.)	Apr. 1987 (Rev.)	May. 1986 (Rev.)	Apr. 1986 (Rev.)	Numerical Change Apr. 87 to May. 87	Numerical Change May. 86 to May. 87
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY....	1829.7	1810.8	1775.0	1757.1	18.9	54.7
MANUFACTURING.....	310.1	306.1	305.3	303.5	4.0	4.8
Durable Goods.....	217.3	214.6	213.8	213.2	2.7	3.5
Lumber & Wood Products.....	38.9	37.7	38.7	37.5	1.2	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures.....	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.2
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	0.1	0.0
Primary Metals.....	11.2	11.1	12.3	12.3	0.1	-1.1
Aluminum.....	7.2	7.2	8.1	8.1	0.0	-0.9
Fabricated Metals.....	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	0.1	0.1
Machinery.....	28.5	28.3	31.1	32.1	0.2	-2.6
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)...	16.4	16.2	18.6	19.5	0.2	-2.2
Electrical Equip.....	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.6	0.0	-0.4
Transportation Equip.....	103.3	102.8	96.7	96.4	0.5	6.6
Aerospace.....	90.4	89.7	83.9	83.3	0.7	6.5
Other Transp. Equip.....	12.9 4/	13.1 4/	12.8	13.1	-0.2	0.1
Instruments & Related.....	10.3	9.8	10.5	10.5	0.5	-0.2
Misc. Manufacturing.....	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.6	0.0	0.3
Nondurable Goods.....	92.8	91.5	91.5	90.3	1.3	1.3
Food & Kindred Products....	30.3	29.5	30.8	30.0	0.8	-0.5
Canned & Preserved Foods.	10.9	10.5	11.3	11.0	0.4	-0.4
Apparel & Allied Products..	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	0.1	0.3
Paper & Allied Products....	17.4	17.2	16.7	16.6	0.2	0.7
Printing & Publishing.....	19.1	18.9	18.7	18.5	0.2	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.5	0.0	0.3
Other Nondurable Goods 3/..	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.1
MINING & QUARRYING	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	0.1	0.0
CONSTRUCTION.....	89.4	86.3	85.6	81.8	3.1	3.8
TRANSP.,COMM. & UTIL.....	97.6 4/	96.7 4/	95.1	94.6	0.9	2.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	450.7	443.9	433.2	427.0	6.8	17.5
Wholesale Trade.....	109.7	109.1	106.4	105.9	0.6	3.3
Retail Trade.....	341.0	334.8	326.8	321.1	6.2	14.2
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	107.5	107.3	105.3	104.2	0.2	2.2
SERVICES.....	410.6	408.1	393.9	391.1	2.5	16.7
Health Services.....	126.1	125.9	121.2	120.9	0.2	4.9
GOVERNMENT.....	360.8	359.5	353.6	351.9	1.3	7.2
Federal.....	72.5	71.9	69.2	69.0	0.6	3.3
State & Local.....	288.3	287.6	284.4	282.9	0.7	3.9
Education.....	154.3	154.8	153.8	153.5	-0.5	0.5
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES.....	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1

_1/ These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable to data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

_2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

_3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

_4/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim May Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		May-87	April-87	May-86	May-86	April-87	May-86	May-87	April-87	May-86
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	185,100	$478.39	$479.19	$470.84	40.1	39.8	39.7	$11.93	$12.04	$11.86
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	33,100	$430.23	$437.34	$456.98	38.9	39.4	39.6	$11.06	$11.10	$11.54
Primary Metal Industries	8,900	$539.18	$536.33	$536.32	43.1	42.6	41.9	$12.51	$12.59	$12.80
Fabricated Metal Products	7,600	$441.54	$439.57	$449.60	39.6	38.9	40.0	$11.15	$11.30	$11.24
Machinery	16,900	$382.71	$371.42	$377.12	39.7	37.9	38.6	$9.64	$9.80	$9.77
Food and Kindred Products	21,600	$381.12	$351.29	$345.77	39.7	35.7	37.3	$9.60	$9.84	$9.27
Chemical and Allied Products	5,500	$607.33	$624.79	$603.05	42.5	43.6	42.8	$14.29	$14.33	$14.09
Transportation Equipment	42,700	** $605.68	** $613.53	$566.91	41.8	42.4	41.9	$14.49	$14.47	$13.53
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	64,400	$602.36	$595.85	$587.16	37.0	36.6	36.2	$16.28	$16.28	$16.22
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	273,000	$323.53	$326.72	$315.84	34.2	34.5	33.6	$9.46	$9.47	$9.40

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

** Affected by labor-management disputes.